The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2268. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FASHIONS.

Departure of the Arctic.

Arrival of the Africa.

THE SAN JOSE HEROES.

From Our Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, Thursday, March 10, 1859.

"Bless you, my children!"

It is Sunday morning, and I am in the Cathedral of San José. The Cathedral is a large, gloomy building, with a dirt floor, and is filled with kneeling worshippers. Over the high altar, in the centre of the church, is a picture of the Virgin, surrounded by a halo of golden rays. Directly in front of the altar, and facing the congregation, is a pulpit, in which stands a priest, who is addressing the people in a loud voice. I do not understand a word he says, but I am told that he is speaking of the miracles performed by the Virgin, and of the duty of the faithful to contribute liberally to the support of the Church. Every few minutes he pauses, and the congregation responds in a deep, solemn voice, "Bless you, my children!" and then he goes on again.

I am sitting in a pew, with my friend Mr. Estudillo, who is kneeling beside me, and occasionally responding, "Bless you, my children!" with the rest of the congregation. Mr. Estudillo is a Californian gentleman of the old school, and is very much shocked at my irreverence in not kneeling during the service. He has just informed me that I am sitting in the pew of Don Antonio Pico, the richest man in California, and that I am liable to be ejected by the sexton for my impiety. I tell him that I am a heretic, and that I do not believe in the miracles performed by the Virgin, and that I am afraid I shall be struck dead by a thunderbolt if I remain in the church. He says that he will risk it, and that he will not desert me in my hour of need. I am touched by his devotion, and remain.

The service is over, and I am standing in the portico of the Cathedral, talking with Mr. Estudillo and a number of his friends, who are waiting to see me. Among them is Don Antonio Pico, a fine-looking old gentleman, with a long white beard, and a small cotton skull-cap on his head. He is a large landholder, and is said to be worth a million of dollars. He is very polite to me, and asks me to dine with him at his house, which is situated in the suburbs of the city. I accept his invitation, and we walk together to his house, which is a large, rambling building, with a court-yard in the centre, and a garden in the rear. Here I am introduced to Don Antonio's family, consisting of his wife, a pretty, black-eyed Spanish lady, and a number of children and servants. Dinner is announced, and I am led into the dining-room by Don Antonio's eldest daughter, a young lady of fifteen, who is very pretty, and who speaks English quite well. The dinner is a very elaborate affair, and consists of a great many dishes, all of which are highly seasoned with red pepper, and are very hot. Don Antonio has a large number of servants, who wait upon the table, and who are dressed in a very picturesque costume, consisting of a red flannel shirt, a pair of white cotton drawers, and a broad-brimmed straw hat. Each servant has a knife, which he wears in a sheath at his belt, and which he uses in cutting up the meat for the family. Don Antonio has a very large family, consisting of his wife, seven children, and a number of grandchildren, who live in the house with him. He has also a large number of servants, who live in the yard, and who are employed in various ways about the premises. Don Antonio is a widower, his wife having died about a year ago. He is very fond of his children, and they seem very much attached to him. He has a very fine garden, filled with all sorts of tropical fruits and flowers, and I spend a very pleasant afternoon in walking about it with the young ladies. Don Antonio has a very large number of cattle, horses, and sheep on his ranch, which is situated about twenty miles from San José, and he has invited me to visit it with him. I have accepted his invitation, and shall start for the ranch to-morrow morning.

Mr. Estudillo has just informed me that I am in the midst of a revolution, and that the people are fighting in the streets. I have not heard the firing of cannon, but I am told that it is very heavy. I am also informed that the Governor has fled from the city, and that the Vigilance Committee have taken possession of the Government House, and have established a provisional government. I am told that the Committee have issued a proclamation declaring that they will not permit the Governor to return to the city, and that they intend to hold the reins of government in their own hands for the present. I am also informed that the Committee have issued orders for the arrest of Don Antonio Pico, and that he has fled to the mountains to escape being taken prisoner. I am told that the Committee have also issued orders for the arrest of Mr. Estudillo, and that he has also fled to the mountains

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; A SITUATION for a steady, sober man; is a good driver and careful with horses; can milk and feed; is a good gardener; can give best of reference. Address C. WATERS, No. 600 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; A SITUATION for a steady, sober man; is a good driver and careful with horses; can milk and feed; is a good gardener; can give best of reference. Address C. WATERS, No. 600 West 23d-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published every morning (Sundays excepted), and delivered in this City and Brooklyn at Seven Cents per week; or, sent by mail, postage paid, to any address, for Five Dollars.

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SPECIAL NOTICES THIS MORNING.

BURTON'S GARDEN—THE HUSBAND—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—FOURTEEN OF NEWPORT—MAGIC SCENES.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE DUTCHMAN OF AMSTERDAM—ROSINA DEVAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM—THE ROSE OF LIMA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe, Africa and Canada.....AT P. M.

For Cuba and Vera Cruz.....

For California, Oregon and Mexico.....

For Boston.....

For Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....

For the South and West.....

For Philadelphia.....

For Washington.....

For Havana, via Charleston.....

For Nassau, N. P.....

For Havana, via Key West.....

For Havana, via Savannah.....

For Charleston, S. C.....

For Savannah, Ga.....

For Mobile, Ala.....

For New-Orleans, La.....

For Texas, via New-Orleans.....

For Texas, via Galveston.....

For Texas, via Indianola.....

For Texas, via Brownsville.....

For Texas, via Corpus Christi.....

For Texas, via Eagle Pass.....

For Texas, via El Paso.....

For Santa Fe, New Mexico.....

For Chihuahua, Mexico.....

For Arizona.....

For Utah Territory, via Fort Leavenworth.....

For Utah Territory, via Fort Kearney.....

For Utah Territory, via Fort Laramie.....

For Utah Territory, via Fort Bridger.....

For Utah Territory, via Fort Hall.....

For Utah Territory, via Carson Valley.....

For Utah Territory, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Vanderbilt* leaves for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow, April 23, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the STOKELER case, yesterday, the whole day was occupied by the prosecution in the production of rebutting evidence, principally relating to the papers and articles found on the person of Mr. KAY, and to the apparent condition of Mr. STOKELER at the time of and subsequent to the killing. At the assembling of the Court, the Judge announced that he had received a letter for one of the Jurors, postmarked New-York. After some discussion among the counsel, it was given to the Juror to read, and proved to be of an improper character or attempted interference with the business of the Court. The hand-writing was similar to that of the anonymous letter received by Mr. STOKELER. An attempt is to be made to discover the author, with a view to his punishment. Mr. BRADY then announced that the defence declined to avail itself of the permission to introduce the confession of Mr. STOKELER as evidence. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were Francis Doyle, Alfred Greenleaf, Jacob F. King, Edward M. Tidball, Charles Howard, William Daw, James H. Gale, J. H. McBlair and Mayor Berrett.

A dispatch from New-Orleans announces the capture of the city of San Luis Potosi by the Liberal forces in Mexico, under Gen. GARCIA. The news was brought by an arrival from Brazos Santiago.

We have advices from Guaymas, Western Mexico, to the 25th of March. An express had arrived there from Cassia, in Sinaloa, with news of an engagement between PESQUEIRA and Col. GUARDO, in which the latter was routed with the loss of five hundred men and all his artillery. Mazatlan was to be attacked immediately by PESQUEIRA.

The Tehuantepec steamship *Centreamericas* has arrived at New-Orleans with later California and Mexican news. There is nothing of special importance from either quarter. Business continued dull at San Francisco, with overstocked markets. A ferry-boat exploded, on the 4th inst., and six persons were killed and eighteen wounded. It was reported at Mazatlan that MIRAMON had left Orizaba for Cordova with a body guard, and would attempt to reach the capital.

It is alleged by the St. Louis *Republican* that a secret movement is on foot among the emigrants to Pike's Peak for the organization of an expedition against the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Prominent parties in New-York are stated to be cognizant of the movement.

Later Havana news is received, by the arrival of the Columbia at New-Orleans. The reports of an expected invasion of the island by filibusters were unfounded. Sugar was dull and a decline had taken place.

The news from Fraser River, by the Overland Mail, is interesting. A stampede had been in progress for several weeks past from the Lower Fraser to the upper country. It is reported that upwards of two hundred canoes, containing miners and their stores, had passed through the cañons within two weeks, on their way to the Upper Fraser diggings. Traders were selling out at Hope and Yale, and preparing to follow the miners with stocks of provisions.

The British steam-frigate *Curacoa* left Annapolis Roads on Tuesday night 19th, having on board Lord NAPIER, family and suite. Lady NAPIER was conveyed to the ship—which was lying about four miles out in the stream—in a yacht from the United States Naval Academy, escorted by Captain BLAKE, the Superintendent, and Captain CRANE, the Commandant of the Academy, together with Lieutenant MANCE and other American officers.

The Rev. JACOB HARDER, who recently murdered his wife in Mansfield, N. J., was arrested April 16, at Wheeling, Va. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, but he eluded capture for two months. He is now in jail, a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey being awaited. HARDER is only 22 years old, and is a preacher of the Methodist Church.

The English champion, TOM SAYERS, has accepted the challenge of the Benicia Boy to a fight for the championship. The wager is £200 a side, and in addition, SAYERS offers a bet of £500 or $2,500 that he will win. The time for the fight may be fixed for any period after the settlement of these affairs (that the English champion has now on hand.

The Government lands of Michigan, which were withdrawn from market two or three years ago, for the purpose of permitting the Railroad Companies to make their selections from the grant of Congress, have been restored, and the land offices at Ionia and other places again thrown open to purchasers.

Sheriff VAN ALSTYNE, of Albany, had an interview with Governor MORGAN on Wednesday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any probability of a respite being granted to MARY McCARTHY. The Governor stated that he had determined to permit the law to take its course. Mrs. MCCARTHY will therefore be executed on the 27th of April.

Thirteen colored persons are in custody in Canada on suspicion of having murdered the mail-carrier, whose route lay between Paris and Brantford. The body of the mail was found April 14, near Brantford, and in a house in that town, occupied by colored people, were found scattered bank bills and other suspicious indications.

Hon. JOHN M. NIVEN, of New-Jersey, is recovering from his dangerous illness. His complaint was inflammatory rheumatism. The visitation of the parishes in the State is temporarily suspended.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, returned without action, a petition that that portion of his Message which relates to the City Inspectorships, which contains the nomination of ELIJAH F. PURDY for the Superintendency. The death of Senator DOMBART drew from the Board resolutions of condolence. A preamble and resolutions justifying the course of Senator SPINOLA and censuring the State Senate for placing him under arrest, were offered by Alderman TOOMEY and referred. A communication was received from the Acting Street Commissioner setting forth that the City had been defrauded out of at least $10,749 93 in a contract made in 1854 with JOHN SCATTERY for regulating Seventy-ninth-street. It was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts. It was directed that the annual opening of Beaver-street take place on May 1st next. The Board meets hereafter every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered calling for an appropriation of $6,000 to defray the expenses which might be incurred by the Committee appointed to confer with the Quarantine Convention at its approaching session. The resolution was laid over under the rule. Councilmen RHODES and LAIMBEER were added to the Committee. No other business of importance was transacted.

A sale of public docks and slips, on leases of one year, was made at auction yesterday, in the Governor's room of the City Hall, SIMEON DRAPER officiating as auctioneer. There was not much competition, and the prices obtained were about equal to the former leases.

E. H. SCARBOROUGH and HENRY G. STEBBINS were yesterday elected Central Park Commissioners, to fill the two existing vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Commissioners DISSOSWAY and HOGG.

The forty-third anniversary of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at the Bible House. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, of this City, and Bishop BOOSE, lately appointed to Oregon. During the year the Society has raised $6,918 90.

A suit has been brought against Messrs. PEALES & SON, Masters, in Chancery, &c., to test their right to sell their preparations known as "Cocoaine" under that title. The use of this name is claimed to be an infringement of the plaintiff's trademark "Cocoaine." The cause was brought to trial yesterday, and evidence given on both sides.

JAMES FISHER, JOHN MCKEOWN, GEO. A. BRADY, JOHN HAYWOOD and SHERIDAN FORD, the men belonging to the American bark *Westergage*, who were brought to this port from Pernambuco by the U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, for trial for mutiny and inciting to revolt, were yesterday lodged in the Tombs to await examination.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Upland were sold at prices indicative of a decline of ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. Flour was heavy, and prices steadily favored buyers. Wheat was in moderate demand, at uniform rates. Corn was more plenty, and was less saleable. Pork was actively inquired for; Mess was firm, while Prime declined 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Lard and Beef were essentially unaltered. A fair demand prevailed for Coffee, the principal sales of which were 300 mats green Java, at 14c.; and 1,000 bags Jamaica, on private terms. Sugars were moderately dealt in, but at easier rates; the day's business included 1,700 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., and small lots of other kinds. Molasses was in fair request, with sales of a cargo of Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; 245 hhds. Cuba, at 28c.@28½c., and small lots of Cuba Muscovado and New-Orleans, at steady prices. The principal sales of Naval Stores were 2,000 bbls. common rosin, to arrive; and 1,000 bbls., here, at $1 70; 500 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, at 56c.@56½c.; and 300 bbls. Wilmington Tar, to arrive, at $2 90. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The European Crisis.

If anything could reconcile us to the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph it would be the consideration that an hourly communication with Europe, in these times of warlike preparation and political excitement, would make the transaction of business impossible on this side of the Atlantic. Our commercial and financial classes even now persist in pinning their faith, as closely as the ocean and the steamers will allow, upon the skirts of the London Stock-Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Market. They willfully and deliberately throw away all the splendid advantages of their own more remote position—which by the very fact of its remoteness assures to them a fairer and juster view of passing events—and cling with discreditable anxiety to the fitful and feverish demonstrations of men whose minds are confused by the immediate imminence of great events over which they have no control, and who oscillate from hope to despair at the lightest breath of political breezes which veer with every hour. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. There are men in this community at this moment whose heads are clear enough and whose tempers are resolute enough to make them independent of mere general impressions; and these men judging the position and the prospects of American interests purely on their own merits, are rapidly profiting by the senseless panics of those around them, to purchase foolishly depreciated property at its nominal value, with the moral certainty of converting the operation to their own very brilliant benefit. But these are the few. The many drift to and fro with every puff of what they mistake for adverse or prosperous fortune. Two weeks ago they believed in the permanence of peace, merely because the interested stock-operators of London chose to regard the summoning of an European Congress as decisive of the whole Italian question. To-day they believe in the imminence of war, merely because the same operators, frightened at the aspect of Austria and of France, and at the refusal of Lord DERBY to throw away the helm of state that Lord JOHN RUSSELL may snatch at it, cry out that the end of all things is at hand, and let Consols fall with a crash.

It is time that our people should begin to look at these European questions independently alike of our own prejudices and of the prejudices of our British cousins. Neither the material interests nor the moral sympathies of the United States can gain by this docile following in the London leash. The English journals have painted the approaching European conflict in the darkest colors, as a conflict which threatens the prosperity of the world, and must involve the ruin everywhere of liberty, industry and commerce. Nothing could be more senseless. The German journalists wrote in precisely the same vein of the Crimean war before it burst upon Europe. That conflict, too, was to throw back the civilization of Europe, paralyze the Exchanges of the world, slay the commerce of mankind. What were the facts? There was a fall, of course, in the funds of London and Paris immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, as of course there always will be while stockholders and stockbrokers are mortal men, liable to be frightened by things they do not understand. In like manner, just before the declaration of war, the world was quite sure that no war would be declared, and no speculations for a fall could be found on the Exchanges! With so little wisdom in the financial as well as the political world commonly governed. But the war once in full operation brought to the whole world an amazing prosperity in the place of all the prognosticated adversity. England, the United States, France, Germany, were all aroused to unexampled efforts of production and exchange. This country, in particular, gained enormously by the influences of the contest, as a very little previous reflection must have satisfied any well-informed person would be the case. The courageous few who had acted upon such previous reflection, found their account in the swift results that followed. The many who conformed to common prejudices and ordinary maxims, and so prepared themselves for a *near decline* in all values, suffered accordingly, as they will now suffer again. For consider the war at present threatened in its origin, character and probable consequences, and it will be seen that all the producing and exporting neutral Powers *must* profit by its course and its results.

If war now breaks out in Europe between France and Austria, it will be, like the war of 1854, a war of principles and of precaution, waged for the purpose of preventing a catastrophe fatal to the equilibrium and the continuing peace of Europe. What Continental people has for long years been to Russia, that Rome has for centuries been to Austria, the key of a long desired dominion over the Mediterranean Sea, and consequently over the movements of all Southern Europe. The ambition of NICHOLAS in 1854 miscalculated the moment of striking to secure the traditional aim of Muscovite policy, and so forced the Western Powers to throw themselves in the way of his dominering advance. Had Russia, however, achieved her dream, and were the CZAR to-day seated on the throne of the SULTAN, civilization at least would not have lost by the exchange, and the people of Turkey would have been drawn nearer to the heart of European affairs.

The ambition of Austria has during the last ten years so flagrantly misconducted the movement of descent upon its coveted prey. When, in 1848-9, the people of Lombardo-Venetia rose upon the Austrians and drove them beyond the Alps, Austria appealed to Italy, to England to succor her, for the freedom of Lombardy and swiftly hurried her troops within the fortified frontiers of her Venetian dominion. Lord PALMERSTON refused to listen to her. Within a twelvemonth the genius of RADETSKY recovered for her all she had lost, and the House of Hapsburg, strong in the consciousness that it had won Italy back by its own right arm, laughed the tardy intercessions of England to scorn, and resolved to fasten at once upon the core of the Peninsula. From Rome itself the French bayonets warned her away. But beginning with the occupancy of Ancona, the Austrian Government has gradually encircled the Roman States with a complete chain of fortresses and garrisons in flat defiance of the rights of independent Italian nationalities, and in open contempt of the "treaties of 1815." In the Northwest, at the same time, Austria has steadily pushed forward her approaches against Piedmont. She has, in a word, so completely prepared herself for seizing upon the control of all Italy from Naples to Milan, that nothing but the opportunity has been wanting to make her mistress of Italy, at any moment since the successful inception of her recent policy. At Pola, in Dalmatia, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, she has built up, at vast expense, a second Sebastopol, to shelter her navy, which ten years ago hardly existed, and to-day must be counted as at least equal to a military division in her means of offence and defence.

Of these proceedings two European Powers in particular—France and Sardinia—have been intensely interested spectators. The London *Times*, already beginning to veer from its position of morbid hostility to the French Emperor, concedes to him "a right to insist upon the removal of the personal danger involved in the position of affairs at Rome, where France is forced by Austria to maintain a false attitude of oppression and interference." A not less apparent right have France and Sardinia both to insist upon the removal of the great political danger for both of them which inheres in the Italian policy of Austria. Let France be plunged by any accident into a new revolution, or engaged in a war with England, and within six weeks Austria would be in garrison at Rome, and in the field against Piedmont. Let Austria become mistress of Italy, indeed, and no Power that touches the Mediterranean would be safe from her advance. England especially, in such a case, would soon be called upon to try her right to the overland communication with India, to Malta and to Corfu. These consequences and possibilities, near and remote, of the Austrian policy in Italy have not been overlooked by the other great Powers. England has protested, again and again, with more ardor than resolution, against the pretensions of the Viennese Cabinet, and has gained in return only the bitter, ill-concealed hatred of the Austrian people and the open contempt of the Austrian Government. Russia connived at the Austrian scheme so long as Austria acquiesced in the Eastern policy of the Czars; but since the Crimean war, Russia has been most steady and emphatic in her denunciations of the treacherous and ungrateful ally who deserted her in her hour of greatest need. France alone, under the leadership of NAPOLEON III., has consistently maintained the rights of Europe and of Italy against these encroachments. Immediately upon the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856, Austria did her utmost to separate NAPOLEON III. from the English alliance, and to secure his consent to her Italian schemes, with the facile offer of a great European coalition against Great Britain, which might humble England at the feet of France, give Austria and Russia all they asked, and put France at the head of maritime Europe. These efforts were in vain. NAPOLEON III. was loyal to the allies who now denounce him as the "disturber of Europe;" and so alienated Austria by his firm adhesion to the cause of Sardinia and Italy. To that cause Russia has already been won. Prussia has refused to lend herself to the Austrian designs against it. England, irresolute and vague as her present policy appears, cannot possibly assume anything more hostile to the France-Italian movement than an attitude of armed neutrality.

If then the Austrian Emperor refuses to submit the question of his right to surround Sardinia with fortresses—occupied without the sanction of Europe, to the arbitrament of a Congress—and France, as is now probable, forces him to meet by ordeal of battle the policy he will not face in diplomatic conferences, we shall see a war, more important indeed than the war of 1854, but, like that war, so restricted in its sphere as to leave the widest field open for commerce, and create the greatest possible demand for the products and the industry of neutral nations. The ships, the provisions, the grain of the United States and of England must flow in new tides to the Mediterranean and to France; and the conflict which will in all likelihood end by giving a liberated Italy to the family of the nations, must stimulate in its progress all the leading centres of the finance and the commerce of the world.

The Slave-Trade Revival.

The Baltimore *Patriot* makes a very strong and sensible protest against the conduct of the Southern fanatics who are endeavoring to re-open the Slave-trade. The Savannah *Republican* joins in the denunciation of this flagrant outrage against law and the public sense of Right, and declares that "a unanimous majority of the people of Georgia are opposed to all attempts to re-open that trade." We believe this statement, in the main, to be perfectly true,—just as we believe a large majority of the people of Georgia to have been opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. But we have also our fears that—in this case as in that—the sober judgment of the *majority* may be over-ruled and over-ridden by the hot-headed fanaticism of the resolute and reckless *minority*, who seem to have complete and scarcely disputed sway in the politics of the Southern States. We should have no misgivings as to the working of our institutions in any section, or on any question, if the sober, settled sentiment of the majority were always the ruling influence. But the slightest insight into politics is quite enough to show that an active, determined and unscrupulous minority is almost always certain to control the direction of public affairs.

The Savannah people will soon have a very excellent opportunity of demonstrating the truth of the claim thus put forward by the *Republican* on their behalf. Their fellow-citizen Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR has been indicted, and will be tried for his participation in the Slave-trade. He does not deny the fact alleged against him,—on the contrary he openly avows and boasts of it. He gave the Government and the public distinctly to understand, months ago, in a published letter to Secretary COBB, that he would import Africans into this country, and hold them as slaves, and that he defied the Government and its cruisers to prevent or to punish him. He openly avows now that he was the [illegible] brought a cargo of slaves to this country, and landed them upon the soil of the United States. He makes no secret of the fact that he sold them as slaves,—he sent large numbers of them into the interior,—proclaimed everywhere that they were newly imported Africans, and that he held, and intended still to hold them as slaves. And we have been informed, on good authority, that he has others of them in his personal service at his own house,—that he acknowledges openly that they were brought over by the *Wanderer*, and that he has introduced them *in that character* to the immediate personal notice of the prominent, office-holders of the Federal Government at Savannah. Under these circumstances there can be no possible difficulty in proving Mr. LAMAR's immediate and direct participation in this Slave-trading expedition.

Now whatever may be the opinions of a Savannah Jury as to the policy of reopening the Slave-trade, it cannot, without the grossest unfairness, fail to find Mr. LAMAR guilty of having violated the laws of the United States on the subject. Yet it is evident that Mr. LAMAR expects a different verdict. He clearly looks for an acquittal,—not because he even pretends to be innocent of the acts alleged, but because he holds these laws to be unconstitutional, and expects the Jury to concur in that opinion and on that ground practically to nullify the law. His acknowledged personal influence in Savannah and the high-handed manner in which he has carried this Slave-trading adventure to its present point, with the apparent sympathy and support of public sentiment, renders it not at all impossible that his expectations may prove to be well-founded; and in that case,—if the Jury acquits him on this charge, it will not be easy to concede the claim urged by the Savannah *Republican* on behalf of the people of Georgia. If a Jury cannot be relied on to convict a person clearly and unmistakeably guilty of the Slave-trade, the people can scarcely be expected to resist and suppress the traffic itself.

The people of the South should understand that any laxity on the part of their juries to render verdicts in accordance with the facts in these cases, will tend to reestablish the Slave-trade practically, and subject them to all the inconveniences and all the odium of such a result. There are plenty of desperate, reckless adventurers, both at the North and South, who will be ready at once to enter upon this trade if they can do so with any reasonable hope of impunity;—and while it is preposterous to expect that these laws against it will ever be repealed, their violation will become a matter of course on our Southern Coasts.

The New University.

The latest and loftiest of Boston "notions," is a story set afloat by some journalist in that restless little city, of a project for the establishment of a grand American University. We are assured that half a million of dollars has been already subscribed to the fund for the endowment of the new Institution, and that a gentleman, prominent "in intellectual circles," is about to proceed to Europe on a tour of inspection, "to examine the most noted Universities of England and the Continent," before arranging the details of the system upon which this new Alma Mater of American myriads yet unborn is to be summoned up to live and move and have her being.

The story is neither very new nor very probable, but it suggests certain reflections which can never cease to be seasonable until they shall have passed, as Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON would have said, "into the domain of fact."

Our American system of popular education has long and justly commanded the admiration of the world. It has done us a great deal of practical service, not absolutely of the highest, but of a very important kind. It has developed the capacity of comprehending political common sense in a very remarkable degree among the body of the American people; and has built up many invaluable bulwarks against the fanaticism and the folly which must always menace a country whose institutions depend for their final sanctions upon the intelligence and the mental honesty of the masses of mankind. But it has failed to provide us with a supply of really well-trained and vigorous thinkers equal to the functions of political leadership, and that deterioration in the calibre of our American statesmanship, which the whole country is now beginning to admit and to deplore, must be largely attributed to the inadequacy of our higher institutions of learning to meet the growing demand of the country.

We have an abundance of "Universities," foolishly so called, which are but high-schools in a pretentious disguise, and at which a clever and resolute and right-minded youth may pick up a vast quantity of information of various kinds if he is disposed so to do. But of Colleges, in which the great faculties of the human intellect, the memory, the reason, the imagination, can be carefully *disciplined*, developed in harmony, and trained to act with that unity which alone constitutes true mental power, we have few approximative specimens, and not one perfect type.

If the University of the future is to be worth the looking after, this is precisely what it must give. A University, properly constituted, must be at once a reservoir of science and a fountain of education. It must receive within its walls and nourish the gifted and devoted few who will make themselves the votaries of learning, and it must send out from its gates a perpetual succession of young men fitted to bear their part in the most intellectual spheres of active life, not so much by the variety of their acquirements, or the extent of their acquaintance with the acquirements of other people, as by the vigor, compactness and availability of their mental resources.

The gentleman prominent "in intellectual circles," of whom Boston so mysteriously whispers, proposes, we are told, to bear in mind the necessity of "securing for the students of our country a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained at either Oxford or Cambridge." If this is the only object to be achieved by the founding of our new University, it is hardly worth while to be at the pains of a missionary enterprise in search of it. So far as the mere *curriculum* of University studies is concerned, Oxford and Cambridge offer their scholars to-day a horizon hardly wider than may be found at Harvard or Columbia. At Harvard and Columbia, as at Oxford and Cambridge, the scheme of University studies embraces nearly every subject that can engage the investigation or excite the mental enthusiasm of mankind. The recent University Commissions of England have made it obligatory upon the scholars of what Ben Jonson styles the "two most noble and most equal sisters," to attend at least one course of Professorial lectures, and these lectures cover at Oxford, as at Cambridge, every theme from Political Economy to [illegible] Geology and Chemistry, from Theology to the Laws of England. Hellenistic Greek and Patristic Latin take their places with the Classics; Moral Philosophy and Physiology embrace each other before the admiring undergraduate. But one has only to open the first catalogue of an American College of repute which comes to his hand, to see that the scholastic exercitations of our own Professorial corps are quite as vast, various and magnificent as those of their British brethren. What Oxford and Cambridge have to show us in the way of examples really worth the following, are their time-honored systems of practical examinations, the rigor and minuteness of the specific testing they impose in the pursuit of specific distinctions, and the healthy tone of drilled and muscular intellectual organization which is thus secured to their disciples. As the severest and ablest of modern English teachers, Dr. ARNOLD of Rugby, admirably expressed it, "the leading principle of the Universities of England has for centuries been to discourage vague and inaccurate knowledge. Whether by classical or mathematical discipline, by turning up the soil of Rollin in search of Dorio-russic, or by "grinding X in a mill," this is the result which English University men have aimed at; in accomplishing this result it is that the English Universities, with all their anomalies and all their defects, have done the State such stalwart service.

For this work, which is the only work we care to ask for at the hands of any American University, we need not attempt to found any new and comprehensive establishments. There is always something suspiciously flashy in these projects which begin with subscriptions of half a million of dollars, and tours of inspection by "prominent gentlemen." We already have in such institutions as Harvard, in Massachusetts; Yale, in Connecticut; Columbia, in New-York, material better worth the developing than any new and federal conception can be worth the calling into being. If the liberal persons who are so ready to subscribe their half millions for raising the standard of American education will expend their beneficence in perfecting the independence and enlarging the resources of those American colleges which have already achieved a solid basis of reputation and of usefulness, they may possibly live to see some better fruits of their good planting than the interesting tour of a "prominent gentleman," and an elaborate report upon the general wisdom of the world.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.—We are a little surprised, in view of all that they have said upon the subject, that the Central Park Commissioners should have been in such haste to fill two vacancies in their number. They have been complaining hitherto of the size of their Board, and of the consequent difficulty of transacting business promptly and efficiently. At the outset of the legislative session it was generally understood that they intended to apply for authority to reduce their number, so that the Board should consist of seven instead of more. In point of fact the Legislature authorized them to do so;—but the first step they take is to fill two vacancies, and so perpetuate the very evil of which they have been complaining. What bargain or arrangement rendered this necessary we, of course, are quite unable to say.

At the meeting yesterday Col. SYMMES was elected in place of Mr. DELTOR, who resigned some months since, and Mr. BLANCHARD was appointed in place of Mr. HOGG, who resigned yesterday. Both these gentlemen are well qualified for the duties of the place. Both are active politicians, but they belong to opposite parties, and both have too much self-respect to attempt to use the powers and patronage of such an office for party purposes. If the vacancies were to be filled at all they could not have been filled with better men.

The Late Senator Doherty.

State Senator JOHN DOHERTY died at Congress Hall, Albany, Wednesday evening last. Mr. DOHERTY, for two years past, had represented, as Senator, the Seventh District of New-York City, which includes the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—the District formerly represented by the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Mr. DOHERTY was not an Irishman, as many supposed, having been born in 1826, of Irish parents, in New-York City, at the corner of Jacob and Ferry streets. He practiced law for a couple of years here, and then left to devote all his attention to the settlement of his father's unsettled estate. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for Assembly and Assistant Alderman, but in 1851 was elected Alderman, and served his term with credit. He was elected to the late Senate in 1857, and left his mark, if not upon the legislation of the last two years, certainly upon the memory of all his colleagues. He was a bachelor, eminently genial, good-natured and disposed to be merry under all circumstances. For the last three months he was almost continually under a dispute that eclipsed his more manly frailty, almost from the seat, generally, but when present, rose to join in the debate to the great amusement of the lobbies. When entirely sober, his address must have been very pleasing. Whatever his condition, he never forgot to be gentlemanly, courteous and merry. Early in the session, by a Senatorial joke, the "Lobby Investigation" was turned over to the Committee on Public Buildings. Senator DOHERTY was unfortunately on this Committee. Unscrupulous fellows, who felt the necessity of making this Committee a farce, found it easy, by availing themselves of his love of rollicking and regaling company to keep him most of the time utterly unfit to attend the Committee's meetings. While the Senate were one day discussing the question of discharging the Committee, and just as somebody had asserted that the lobby was a myth, Senator DOHERTY made his way to his seat, and, taking the floor, solemnly assured the Senate that there was a lobby; he had seen it to his sorrow. Spectators and Senators laughed as he told how, since the Committee had been appointed, he had been hounded perpetually, waylaid in the halls, kidnapped into sleigh-rides, the sanctity of his room invaded by drunken men, urging their hospitalities upon him: they usurped his place at the public table, they crawled into his bed, they made his room their own;—he prayed the Senate to discharge the Committee, call off the hounds, and give him an hour of peace. It was construed to be the maudlin language of a tipsy man, but there were those present who thought it was the language of one who felt his chains galling him, and was honestly praying for relief.

Mr. DOHERTY was a pleasant man to look upon, with golden hair and goatee, burly, stiff, short, sunny-ish, his blue eyes always twinkling with merriment, even when feeling the twinges in his rheumatic feet.

The night that SPINOLA was put under arrest he was "aroused," Silkstocking with the Silkstocking, enough by the kind of Fenelons Wood who sat by his side for some time, indeed, rather overdoing it, for his friends feared that he would abuse the patience of his Senate, and thereby get arrested. While in Brooklyn Senator was in the Library, awaiting the issue of the resolution, DOHERTY was seen busily trying the floor, and constantly being put down by the presiding officer. When he charged Senators with exhibiting a low-lived malignity, a former Senator called him to order, whereupon DOHERTY "took it all back," and added that "if he had said anything offensive, he asked not only their pardon, but pardon, too, of high Heaven." "Now," said he, "Heaven forgives me, why not you, gentle Senators?" He was up again in a minute, and again out of order, and, refusing to take his seat when ordered to, the Lieutenant Governor ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in charge. The Sergeant stepped around into his neighborhood, but did not arrest him. Senator ANDREWS moved that he be escorted, but this was subsequently withdrawn, and he was not held in custody. But for his own amusement he could have been more popular, worthy man. He was honest and free hearted, entertaining and well posted on every topic of debate. He might have been a man of high public mark,—he certainly was a fellow of infinite humor.

Domestic.

THE "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AT MISS LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

To ask of any Manager or of any stage, an exact [illegible] of Shakspeare would be the impossibility of [illegible] Lear in a condition to [illegible] meet the approval of the most Transcendental Anglo-German Professor. The mere mechanism of the love of Helena and Demetrius is the [illegible] of the comic [illegible] of Theseus, and the [illegible] quaintest Queens of the Shakspeare dramatis [illegible] fingers and the footings of the fairy fashion—"Pease Blossom, Cobweb and his friends." But the whole play is a purely dramatic creation. The fabulous Theseus bears in Shakspeare's mind no more weight than the Pumpkin ride of Dobbs, and indeed is purely ornamental. The glittering conception and the Titanian vein of the Queen of the Fairies, and Oberon, on the [illegible] [illegible] of the green cities of the [illegible] of the Moonbeam. The composition is not classic but romantic, and pervades us [illegible] with the medieval spirit of the [illegible] it leaves us every impression the largest liberty of choice in the costumes to suit our own fancies, and the manner we will see fit to [illegible] the meaning we with visible and audible beauty.

Of this liberty Miss LAURA KEENE has availed herself without shocking in the [illegible] the traditions of the time for the dress of the Athenian Knights and Ladies. In respect to Titania's fairy costume, we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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